No. \_\_\_\_\_05 - 665 NOV 2 2 2005

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In The

# Supreme Court of the United States

ERIK MATELJAN, EMILY AFTANDILIANS, BENJAMIN FANALE, CAROL PAULICK, MATIN DAVARI,

Petitioners,

v

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Respondent.

On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari To The California Court Of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, Division One

### PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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#### QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Since 1999, Police officers and prosecutors in the City and County of San Diego, California, have allowed unlicensed, unqualified, unsupervised contract employees to draw the blood of DUI suspects. The blood was drawn in dirty booking rooms, and sometimes in the jail garage where multiple patrol cars emitted exhaust. They re-used contaminated medical supplies from suspect to suspect in violation of state and federal safety standards. For years, defendants were kept in the dark. Law enforcement, in conjunction with city and county prosecutors, withheld these facts from petitioners here and thousands of unknowing suspects that came before them.

The California Fourth District Court of Appeal, Division One, held there was a deliberate and systematic violation of law, but denied Petitioners' Fourth Amendment, Due Process and Equal Protection claims. The California Supreme Court denied review.

- This Court should grant certiorari in light of the California Court's repudiation of this Court's holding in Schmerber v. California, 384 U.S. 737 (1966).
- Law enforcement's wholesale disregard of local, state and federal health and safety protocols violated Petitioners' Fourth Amendment rights.
- Law enforcement's intentional and wilful withholding of Brady discovery violated petitioners' rights to Equal Protection and Due Process.
- The intentional, wilful, deliberate and systematic violation of the law by law enforcement and prosecutors warrants dismissal.

### LIST OF PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

Erik Mateljan, Emily Aftandilians, Benjamin Fanale, Carol Paulick, Matin Davari, Petitioners

People of the State of California, Respondent

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

P	age
QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW	i
LIST OF PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING	ii
OPINIONS BELOW	1
JURISDICTION	1
CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED	1
STATEMENT OF THE CASE	2
REASONS WHY CERTIORARI SHOULD BE GRANTED.	4
ARGUMENT	5
I. SUPREME COURT REVIEW IS REQUIRED IN LIGHT OF THE CALIFORNIA COURT'S REPUDIATION OF THIS COURT'S HOLDING IN SCHMERBER V. CALIFORNIA	5
A. The California Courts Now Authorize Standardless Blood Draws in DUI Cases. Prosecutor and Law Enforcement Officers May Commit Crimes to Illegally Obtain Evidence to Be Used Against California Citizens	6
B. The Court of Appeal Impermissibly Shifted the Burden of Proof to Petitioners, Setting a Dangerous Standard in California	11
C. The Court of Appeal Discarded Evidence That Clearly Showed Petitioners Were Placed in Danger of Infection and the Blood Draws Performed Were Unreason-	
able	12

## TABLE OF CONTENTS - Continued

	Page
T	here Can Be No Judgment Other Than hat Petitioners' Fourth Amendment ights Were Violated
	chicle Code Section 23158(a) is Co- extensive With the Fourth Amendment 19
TION AND VIOLA AND	OUE PROCESS AND EQUAL PROTEC- RIGHTS OF APPELLANTS HEREIN, THOUSANDS BEFORE THEM, WERE ATED WHEN PUBLIC PROSECUTORS OFFICIALS WITHHELD EVIDENCE I DEFENSE ATTORNEYS
LATIO	DELIBERATE AND PERSISTENT VIO- ON OF LAW WARRANTS THE SANC- OF DISMISSAL
CONCLUSIO	N
Appendix A	People v. Mateljan, 129 Cal.App 3d   367 (2005)
Appendix B	San Diego Trial Court Opinion, January 21, 2003
Appendix C	San Diego Trial Court Opinion, March 19, 2003
Appendix D	Supreme Court denial of Petition for Review, August 24, 2005 D-1
Appendix E	Public Records Act responses E-1
Appendix F	Immunity AgreementsF-1
Appendix G	California Department of Health Services investigating letter
Appendix H	Petition for Review (Mateljan, et al.) H-1

### TABLE OF CONTENTS - Continued

					Page
Appendix I			California		I-1
Appendix J	0.00		California		J-1
Appendix K	Opinion General	the	California	Attorney	K-1

### TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Page
CASES
Arizona v. Evans, 514 U.S. 1 (1995)
Baluyut v. Superior Court, 12 Cal.4th 826 (1996) 21
Barber v. Municipal Court, 24 Cal.3d 742 (1979)24
Brady v. Maryland, 73 U.S. 83 (1963)passim
Bush v. Gore, 531 U.S. 98 (2000)
Coolige v. New Hampshire, 403 U.S. 443 (1971) 11
Cooper v. State Board of Medical Examiners, 35 Cal.2d 242 (1950)
Elkins v. United States, 364 U.S. 206 (1960)30
In re Garringer, 188 Cal.App.3d 1149 (1987)25
Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150 (1972)24
Magit v. Board of Medical Examiners, 57 Cal.2d 74 (1961)
Nelson v. City of Irvine, 143 F.3d 1196 (9th Cir. 1998)
Newhouse v. Board of Osteopathic Examiners, 159 Cal.App.2d 728 (1958)
Nordinger v. Hahn, 505 U.S. 1 (1992)21
North Dakota v. Barnick, 477 N.W.2d 200 (N.D. 1991)
Olmstead v. United States, 277 U.S. 438 (1928) 29, 30
People v. Brophy, 15 Cal.App.4th 932 (1992)25
People v. Esayian, 112 Cal.App.4th 1031 (2003)
People v. Ewoldt, 7 Cal.4th 380 (1994)

## TA E OF AUTHORITIES - Continued

Page
People v. Fiscalini, 228 Cal.App.3d 1639 (1991) 15
People v. Garcia, 17 Cal.App.4th 1169 (1993)
People v. Mateljan, 129 Cal.App.3d 367 (2005)passim
People v. Mateljan, 2005 Cal. LEXIS 9365 (Cal., Aug. 24, 2005)
People v. McHigh, 119 Cal.App.4th 202 (2004) 20
People v. McKay, 27 Cal.4th 601 (2002)
People v. Morris, 46 Cal.3d 1 (1988)24
People v. Nunn, 65 Cal.App.2d 188 (1944)8
People v. Rehman, 253 Cal.App.2d 119 (1967)
People v. Rutherford, 14 Cal.3d 399 (1976)24
People v. Willis, 28 Cal.4th 22 (2002)
Rittenband v. Cory, 159 Cal.App.3d 410 (1984) 21, 22
Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113 (1973)22
Schmerber v. California, 384 U.S. 737 (1966)passim
Texas v. Laird, 38 S.W.3d 707 (Tex.AppAustin 2000)
United States v. Chapel, 55 F.3d 1416 (9th Cir. 1999)
United States v. Escalante, 637 F.2d 1197 (9th Cir. 1980)
United States v. Kojayan, 8 F.3d 1315 (9th Cir. 1993)
Welsh v. Wisconsin, 566 U.S. 740 (1984) 11
Wheeler v. DMV, 34 Cal.App.4th 228 (1994)
Winston v. Lee, 470 U.S. 753 (1985)

### TABLE OF AUTHORITIES - Continued

					Page	)
CONSTITUT	IONAL PRO	VISI	ONS			
U.S. Const	amend. I	V			passim	,
U.S. Const	. amend. V				passim	
U.S. Const	. amend. V	T			passim	,
U.S. Const	. amend. X	IV.			passim	
STATUTES						
18 United	States Cod	e se	ection 241		7	
18 United	States Cod	e se	ection 242		7	,
28 United	States Cod	e se	ection 1257			
California	Business &	P	rofessions Co	de sect	ion 145 6	
			Professions		section 6	
			Professions		section 6	
			Professions		section 6, 19	
			Professions		section7	
			Professions		section 7	
			Professions		section7	
			Professions		section 7	
			Professions		section7	

### TABLE OF AUTHORITIES - Continued

Page
California Business & Professions Code section 23612
California Code of Regulations Title XVII 11
California Government Code section 6250 3
California Penal Code section 1828
California Vehicle Code section 13343 10
California Vehicle Code section 231523
[Former] California Vehicle Code section 23158passim
California Proposition 8
56 Op. Atty Gen. Cal. 65
56 Op. Atty Gen. Cal. 5239
59 Op. Atty Gen. Cal. 112
MISCELLANEOUS
8 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (9th ed. 1988) Constitutional Law, section 602
Centers for Disease Control, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Guidelines for Pre- vention of Transmission of Human Immunodefi- ciency and Hepatitis B Virus to Health-Care and Public Safety Workers (1989)

#### OPINIONS BELOW

The San Diego Superior Court, denied Petitioners Mateljan's and Aftandilians' consolidated motion to suppress and dismiss on January 21, 2003. See, Appendix B. It also denied Petitioners Fanale's, Davari's and Paulick's consolidated motion to suppress on March 19, 2003. See, Appendix C. Petitioners appealed. The Appellate Division of the San Diego Superior Court affirmed the trial courts' rulings without opinion.

The California Fourth District Court of Appeal, Division One, consolidated both sets of cases. It upheld the lowers courts' rulings, thus denying Petitioner's suppression motions based on Fourth Amendment, Due Process and Equal Protection claims. People v. Mateljan, 129 Cal.App.3d 367 (2005). See, Appendix A. Review was denied by the California Supreme Court. People v. Mateljan, 2005 Cal. LEXIS 9365 (Cal., Aug. 24, 2005). See, Appendix D.

#### JURISDICTION

This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a).

### CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without Due Process of Law.

The Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides, in relevant part:

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall . . . be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution makes the above amendments applicable to the states and guarantees Due Process and Equal Protection under law.

#### STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Law enforcement agencies in the City and County of San Diego contracted with American Foren. Nurses ("AFN")¹ in 1999 to provide licensed medical personnel to draw suspects' blood in DUI cases. Pursuant to health and safety regulations only certain individuals were allowed to draw blood for forensic alcohol testing. AFN employees who called themselves "phlebotomists" were excluded from that statute. [Former] Veh. Code § 23158, subd. (a).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> AFN employed non-medical, unlicensed personnel to draw blood. The corporation, whose address is a Mail Boxes Etc. mail drop, is run out of the Palm Springs mansion of Faye Battiste-Otto. AFN has no storage facilities for medical supplies; employees follow no protocol for blood draws; employees are not supervised. Employees are not legally entitled to carry needles.